

The Colonization Herald

AND GENERAL REGISTER.

CONDUCTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

VOL. I.—NEW SERIES.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1838.

NO. 44.

LORD DURHAM—LOWER CANADA.

We publish at length the proclamation of Lord Durham, announcing officially his resignation of the government, and his reasons therefore, and vindicating the proceedings for which he has been condemned in England. It is an able and interesting paper, and we make no apology for giving it to so large a space in our columns. It is very warmly eulogized by all the Montreal papers.

We are indebted to Benjamin Brewster, Esq., of Montreal, for papers of that city of Friday morning. We learn that the Malabar 74 is to sail for New York about the 16th of this month, and that Lord Durham and his family will come to this city via Lake Champlain, about the 20th.

Sir John Colborne is to assume the administration of the government and to reside at Montreal.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

DURHAM.

By His Excellency the Right Honourable John George, Earl of Durham, Viscount Lambton, &c. &c., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor General, Vice Admiral and Captain General of all Her Majesty's Provinces within, and adjacent to, the Continent of North America, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

In conformity with one of its provisions, I have this day proclaimed the act 1 and 2 Victoria, chap. 112, entitled "An act for indemnifying those who have issued or acted under certain parts of a certain ordinance made under colour of an act passed in the present session of Parliament, entitled an act to make temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada."

I have also to notify the disallowance by Her Majesty of the ordinance 2d Victoria, chapter 1, entitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the security of the provinces of Lower Canada."

I cannot perform these official duties without at the same time informing you, the people of British America, of the course which the measures of the Imperial Government and Legislature make it incumbent on me to pursue. The mystery which has heretofore too often, during the progress of the most important affairs, concealed from the people of these colonies, the intentions, the motives, and the very actions of their rulers, appears to me to have been one of the main causes of the numerous errors of the Government, and the general dissatisfaction of the people. Undesirable at any time, such concealment on the part of one entrusted with the supreme authority in the present crisis of your affairs, would be most culpable and pernicious. With a people from whom I have had so many and such gratifying proofs of warm and confident attachment, I can have no reserve. And my implicit reliance on your loyalty and good sense will justify me in making you acquainted with what it most imports you to know.

It is more necessary for me thus to act, because, when I first entered upon this Government, I explained to you, in a proclamation issued immediately on my arrival on these shores, the nature of the powers vested in me, and the principles on which it was my intention to exercise them. Now, therefore, that I am about to return to England, I feel it to be my bounden duty to state to you, as fully and as frankly, the reasons which have induced me to lay down powers rendered inadequate to the carrying into effect those or any other principles of government.

I did not accept the Government of British North America, without duly considering the nature of the task which I imposed on myself, or the sufficiency of my means for performing it. When Parliament concentrated all legislative and executive power in Lower Canada in the same hands, it established an authority, which, in the strictest sense of the word, was despotic. This authority Her Majesty was graciously pleased to delegate to me. I did not shrink from assuming the awful responsibility of power thus freed from constitutional restraints, in the hope, that by exercising it with justice, with mildness, and with vigour, I might secure the happiness of all classes of the people, and facilitate the speedy and permanent restoration of their liberties. But I never was weak enough to imagine that the forms by which men's rights are wisely guarded in that country where freedom has been longest enjoyed, best understood, and most prudently exercised, could be scrupulously observed in a society almost entirely disorganized by misrule and dissension. I conceived it to be one of the chief advantages of my position, that I was enabled to pursue the great ends of substantial justice and sound policy, free and unfettered. Nor did I ever dream of applying the theory or the practice of the British constitution to a country whose constitution was suspended—where all representative government was annihilated, and the people deprived of all control over their own affairs—where the ordinary guarantees of personal rights had been in abeyance during a long subjection to martial law, and a continued suspension of the habeas corpus—where there neither did exist, nor had for a long time existed, any confidence in the impartial administration of justice in any political case.

To encourage and stimulate me in my arduous task, I had great and worthy objects in view. My aim was to elevate the province of Lower Canada to a thoroughly British character, to link its people to the sovereignty of Britain, by making them all participants in those high privileges, conducive at once to freedom and order, which have long been the glory of Englishmen. I hoped to confer on an united people, a more extensive enjoyment of free and responsible government, and to merge the petty jealousies of a small community and the odious animosities of origin, in the higher feelings of a nobler and more comprehensive nationality.

To give effect to these purposes it was necessary that my powers of government should be as strong as they were extensive—that I should be known to have the means of acting as well as judging for myself, without a perpetual control by distant authorities. It was well indeed if such were the ordinary tenure of government in colonies, and that your local administration should always enjoy so much of the confidence of those, with whom rests the ultimate decision of your affairs, that it might ever rely on being allowed to carry out its policy to completion, and on being supported in giving effect to its promises and its commands. But in the present posture of your affairs, it was necessary that the most unusual confidence should accompany the delegation of a most unusual authority; and that in addition to such great legal powers, the government here should possess all the moral force that could be derived from the assurance that its acts would be final and its engagements religiously observed. It is not by stunted powers, or a dubious authority, that the present danger can be averted, or the foundation laid of a better order of things.

I had reason to believe that I was armed with all the power which I thought requisite, by the commissions and instructions under the Royal sign manual, with

which I was charged as Governor General, and High Commissioner, by the authority vested in me and my council by the act of the Imperial Legislature, and by the general approbation of my appointment, which all parties were pleased to express. I also trusted that I should enjoy, throughout the course of my administration, all the strength which the cordial and steadfast support of the authorities at home can alone give to their distant officers; and that even party feeling would refrain from molesting me while occupied in maintaining the integrity of the British Empire.

In these just expectations I have been painfully disappointed. From the very commencement of my task, the minutest details of my administration have been exposed to incessant criticism, in a spirit which has evinced an entire ignorance of the state of this country, and of the only mode in which the supremacy of the British crown can here be upheld and exercised. Those who have in the British Legislature systematically depreciated my powers, and the ministers of the Crown by their tacit acquiescence therein, have produced the effect of making it too clear that my authority is inadequate for the emergency which called it into existence. At length an act of my Government, the first and most important which was brought under the notice of the authorities at home, has been annulled; and the entire policy of which that act was a small though essential part, has thus been defeated.

The disposal of the political prisoners was from the first a matter foreign to my mission. With a view to the more easy attainment of the great objects contemplated, that question ought to have been settled before my arrival. But as it was essential to my plans for the future tranquillity and improvement of the colony, that I should commence by allaying actual irritation, I had in the first place to determine the fate of those who were under prosecution, and to provide for the present security of the province by removing the most dangerous disturbers of its peace. For these ends the ordinary tribunals, as a recent trial has clearly shown, afforded me no means. Judicial proceedings would only have agitated the public mind afresh—would have put in evidence the sympathy of a large portion of the people with rebellion—and would have given to the disaffected generally, a fresh assurance of impunity for political guilt. An acquittal in the face of the clearest evidence, which I am justified in having anticipated as inevitable, would have set the immediate leaders of the insurrection at liberty, absolved from crime and exalted in the eyes of their deluded countrymen, as the innocent victims of an unjust imprisonment and a vindictive charge. I looked on these as mischiefs which I was bound to avert by the utmost exercise of the powers entrusted to me. I could not, without trial and conviction, take any measures of a purely penal character: but I thought myself justified in availing myself of an acknowledgement of guilt, and adopting measures of precaution against a small number of the most culpable or most dangerous of the accused. To all the rest I extended a complete amnesty.

Whether a better mode of acting could have been devised for the emergency, is now immaterial. This is the one that has been adopted—the discussion which it at first excited had passed away—and those who were once most inclined to condemn its leniency, had acquiesced in, or submitted to it. The good effects which must necessarily have resulted from any settlement of this difficult question, had already begun to show themselves. Of these the principal were, the general approval of my policy by the people of the United States, and the consequent cessation of American sympathy with any attempt to disturb the Canadas. This result has been most gratifying to me, inasmuch as it has gone far toward a complete restoration of that good will between you and a great and kindred nation, which I have taken every means in my power to cultivate, and which I earnestly entreat you to cherish as essential to your peace and prosperity.

It is also very satisfactory to me to find that the rectitude of my policy has hardly been disputed at home, and that the allowance of the ordinance proceeds from no doubt of its substantial merits, but from the importance which has been attached to a supposed technical error in the assumption of a power which, if I had it not, I ought to have had.

The particular defect in the ordinance which has been made the ground of its disallowance was occasioned, not by my mistaking the extent of my powers, but by my reliance on the readiness of Parliament to supply their insufficiency in case of need. For the purpose of relieving the prisoners from all apprehensions of being treated as ordinary convicts, and the loyal inhabitants of the province from the dread of their immediate return, words were inserted in the ordinance respecting the disposal of them at Bermuda, which were known to be inoperative. I was perfectly aware that my powers extended to landing the prisoners on the shores of Bermuda, but no farther. I knew that they could not be forcibly detained in that island without the co-operation of the Imperial Legislature. That co-operation I had a right to expect, because the course I was pursuing was pointed out in numerous acts of the Imperial and Provincial Legislatures, as I shall have occasion hereafter most fully to prove.

I also did believe that, even if I had not the precedents of these acts of Parliament, a government and a legislature anxious for the peace of this unhappy country, and for the integrity of the British empire, would not sacrifice to a petty technicality the vast benefits which my entire policy promised, and had in a great measure secured. I trusted they would take care that a great and beneficent purpose should not be frustrated by any error, if error there was, which they could rectify, or the want of any power which they could supply: finally, that if they found the ordinance inoperative, they would give it effect—if illegal, that they would make it law.

This small aid has not been extended to me, even for this great object; and the usefulness of my delegated powers expires with the loss of that support from the supreme authority which could alone sustain it. The measure now annulled was but part of a large system of measures, which I promised when I proclaimed the amnesty. When I sought to obliterate the traces of recent discord, I pledged myself to remove its causes—to prevent the revival of a contest between the hostile races—to raise the defective institutions of Lower Canada, to the level of British civilization and freedom—to remove all impediments to the course of British enterprise in this province, and to promote colonization and improvement in the others—and to consolidate these general benefits on the strong and permanent basis of a free, responsible, and comprehensive government.

Such large promises could not have been ventured, without a reliance on the unhesitating aid of the supreme authorities. Of what avail are the purposes and promises of a delegated power whose acts are not respected by the authority from which it proceeds? With what confidence can I invite co-operation, or impose forbearance, while I touch ancient laws and habits, as well as deep-rooted abuses, with the weakened hands that have ineffectually essayed but a little more

than the ordinary vigour of the police of troubled times?

How am I to provide against the immediate effects of the allowance of the ordinance? That ordinance was intimately connected with other measures which remain in unrestricted operation. It was coupled with Her Majesty's proclamation of amnesty; and as I judged it becoming, that the extraordinary Legislature of Lower Canada should take upon itself all measures of rigorous precaution, and leave to Her Majesty the congenial office of using her Royal prerogative, for the sole purpose of pardon and mercy, the proclamation contained an entire amnesty, qualified only by the exceptions specified in the ordinance. The ordinance has been disallowed, and the proclamation is confirmed. Her Majesty having been advised to refuse her assent to the exceptions, the amnesty exists without qualification. No impediment therefore exists to the return of the persons who had been excluded by me from the province on account of the danger to which its tranquillity would be exposed by their presence; and none can now be enacted, without the adoption of measures alike repugnant to my sense of justice and of policy.

I cannot recall the irrevocable pledge of Her Majesty's mercy. I cannot attempt to evade the disallowance of the ordinance, by re-enacting it under the disguise of an alteration of the scene of banishment, or of the penalties of unauthorised return. I cannot, by a needless suspension of the habeas corpus, put the personal liberty of every man at the mercy of the government, and declare a whole province in immediate danger of rebellion, merely in order to exercise the influence of a vague terror over a few individuals.

In these conflicting and painful circumstances it is far better that I should at once and distinctly announce my intention of desisting from the vain attempt to carry my policy and system of administration into effect, with such inadequate and restricted means. If the peace of Lower Canada is to be again menaced, it is necessary that its government should be able to reckon on a more cordial and vigorous support at home than has been accorded to me. No good that may not be expected from any other Government in Lower Canada, can be obtained by my continuing to wield extraordinary legal powers of which the moral force and consideration are gone.

You will easily believe that, after all the exertions which I have made, it is with feelings of deep disappointment that I find myself thus suddenly deprived of the power of conferring great benefits on that province to which I have referred—of reforming the administrative system there, and eradicating the manifold abuses which had been engendered by the negligence and corruption of former times, and so lamentably fostered by civil dissensions. I cannot but regret being obliged to renounce the still more glorious hope of employing unusual legislative powers in the endowment of that province with those free municipal institutions, which are the only sure basis of local improvement and representative liberty—of establishing a system of general education—of revising the defective laws which regulate real property and commerce—and of introducing a pure and competent administration of justice. Above all, I grieve to be thus forced to abandon the realization of such large and solid schemes of colonization and internal improvement as would connect the distant portions of these extensive colonies, and lay open the unwrought treasures of the wilderness to the wants of British industry and the energy of British enterprise.

For these objects I have laboured much—and have received the most active, zealous and efficient co-operations from the able and enlightened persons who are associated with me in this great undertaking. Our exertions, however, will not and cannot be thrown away. The information which we have acquired, although not as yet fit for the purposes of immediate legislation, will contribute to the creation of juster views as to the resources, the wants, and the interests of these colonies, than ever yet prevailed in the mother country. To complete and render available those materials for future legislation, is an important part of the duties which as High Commissioner I have yet to discharge, and to which I shall devote the most anxious attention.

I shall also be prepared, at the proper period, to suggest the constitution of a form of government for her Majesty's dominions on this continent, which may restore to the people of Lower Canada all the advantages of a representative system, unaccompanied by the evils that have hitherto proceeded from the unnatural conflicts of parties; which may safely supply any deficiencies existing in the governments of the other colonies; and which may produce throughout British America a state of contented allegiance, founded, as colonial allegiance ever must be, on a sense of obligation to the parent state.

I fervently hope that my usefulness to you will not cease with my official connexion. When I shall have laid at her Majesty's feet the various high and important commissions with which Her Royal favour invested me, I shall still be enabled as a peer of Parliament to render you efficient and constant service in that place where the decisions that affect your welfare are in reality made. It must be, I humbly trust, for the advantage of these provinces, if I can carry in the Imperial Parliament a knowledge, derived from personal inspection and experience, of those interests, upon which some persons there are too apt to legislate in ignorance or indifference—and can aid in laying the foundation of a system of general government, which, while it strengthens your permanent connexion with Great Britain, shall save you from the evils to which you are now subjected by every change in the fluctuating policy of distant and successive Administrations. Given under My Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, in the said Province of Lower Canada, the ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and in the second year of her Majesty's Reign.

[By Command.] CHARLES BULLER, Chief Secretary.

PROFESSOR KENDALL'S REPORT OF OBSERVATIONS OF THE ECLIPSE.

Most of our readers in the city are probably aware that the Central High School, recently erected in Juniper street, has an Observatory attached to the building, designed to be used for making regular observations of celestial phenomena, as well as for the general purposes of instruction in astronomy. The faculty of the school being organized before the occurrence of the recent annular eclipse, the committee on the High School directed the Professor of Astronomy to observe this interesting phenomenon, and report his observations to the Board of Control. This was done, and feeling anxious to lay before our readers a detailed report of accurate observations on the Eclipse, we made application for the paper and was kindly furnished with the subjoined statement, which will afford a gratification to our readers, not merely on account of the subject discussed, but as conveying proof of the successful exertions of the Controllers of the public schools to put

the best practical education within reach of every child in the city. The public may regard this able paper as an earnest that, in the new institution, something will be done for the advancement as well as for the incultation of science.

From the Committee of the Board of Control of the High School, to Professor Kendall.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1838.

Professor E. O. Kendall will please report to the Committee on the High School, the observations made at the Observatory, on the Eclipse of the Sun, on the 18th inst.

T. DUNLAP,
G. M. WHARTON,
Geo. M. JUSTICE,
T. G. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Committee of Controllers.

REPORT

To the Committee on the High School.

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with your instructions, I beg leave to submit the following report on the observations of the Solar Eclipse of Sept. 18th, made at the Observatory of the High School.

The instruments ordered from Utschneider at Munich not having arrived, acknowledgments are due to Tobias Wagner, Esq. for the use of his fine 5 feet Equatorial by Tully, to Geo. M. Justice for a 24 feet Gregorian, to Sears C. Walker for a 3 1/2 feet Dollond's Achromatic, and to John Vaughan, Esq., Librarian of the American Philosophical Society, for their 24 feet Dialytic Telescope by Pissol of Vienna, to Mr. Wm. H. C. Riggs for the use of four excellent marine Chronometers, a Troughton's reflecting circle and sextant and artificial Horizon, and also for the personal assistance of these gentlemen in making and registering observations. Three members of the committee were present on this occasion, Messrs. Justice, Hollingsworth and Hooten.

The clouds, which, in the forenoon, rendered the prospect of seeing the eclipse somewhat doubtful, disappeared about noon, and an afternoon of unusual clearness succeeded, was highly favourable for the occasion. The chronometers were compared, before and after the eclipse, with Mr. Riggs's standard clock, which from the 13th to the 25th was remarkably uniform in its rates. Only one of the chronometers exhibited a greater variation than one-fourth of a second from its mean daily rate. Mr. Riggs's clock had been previously adjusted by Transit observations by himself at the State House. This transit instrument is regulated by a meridian mark, and gave, after correcting for collimation, results differing less than a half a second from those of Eastern and Western altitudes of stars measured with the excellent Pistor's Sextant belonging to the Observatory, on three occasions in the earlier part of the month. The correction of the result by the transit instrument on the 18th, as far as could be inferred from similar altitudes in the evening was,

+0.11s by Mr. Riggs, with his Troughton's Circle.
+0.75 by Sears C. Walker, with Pistor's Sextant.
+0.82 by myself, with Mr. Riggs's Sextant.

+0.56s mean.

Applying this correction to the standard clock, the mean time of the several phases observed for the meridian of the observatory 10° 1 North, 2° 56s in the West of the State House, Philadelphia, is as follows:

Beginning,	h m s
2 13 7.4 Justice,	
6 Wagner,	
5.6 Walker,	
8.3 Kendall.	
Formation of Ring,	h m s
4 31 12.8 Justice,	
15.6 Walker,	
10.9 Kendall.	
Rupture of Ring,	h m s
4 35 27.3 Justice,	
28.0 Walker,	
28.4 Kendall.	
End,	h m s
5 45 11.3 Justice,	
13.0 Walker,	
12.9 Kendall.	
The mean of the separate observations gives,	h m s
Beginning, 3 13 6.5,	
Formation of Ring, 4 31 13.10,	
Rupture of Ring, 4 35 27.90,	
End, 5 45 12.73.	
Duration of the Eclipse,	h m s
2 32 5.88	
" Ring, 4 14.80	

Mr. Justice used his 24 feet Gregorian red screen glass, power 60, Tobias Wagner the 3 1/2 feet Dollond red screen glass, power 80, Sears C. Walker the 5 feet Tully red screen glass, power 100, and I used the 24 feet Dialytic with green screen glass, power 50.

Having previously examined Bailey's description and drawing of the remarkable appearances of the annular Eclipse at Inch Bonney, an extract of which was reprinted in the September number of the Journal of the Franklin Institute, I was prepared to witness their recurrence on this occasion. I was therefore much disappointed at not seeing either the beads of light or the dark lines first described by Van Swinden, on the occasion of the Eclipse of 1820. The far more general phenomenon of the luminous arch round that portion of the moon's border which was beyond the cusps was not seen until 6 seconds before the formation of the ring, and then very faintly, and I did not notice it after its rupture. The cusps continued sharp and well defined up to the time of their contact, broke at a point and continued to recede from each other in inverse order in the dissolution of the ring. I am informed however, by Robert Treat Paine, Esq. that the appearance of the eclipse as seen at Washington, by Lieut. Gilliss and himself, with 34 feet Dollonds, using green screen glasses, was nearly the same as that which I have just described. The experience this gentleman has acquired by observing two annular, one total, and two partial eclipses, within the last seven years, gives weight to his opinion, that these extraordinary phenomena are either not seen at all, or at best very faintly, when a green screen glass is used. Indeed Mr. Paine saw all these remarkable phenomena except the dark lines, in the annular eclipse of 1831, using a red screen glass. Should future observations, of which unfortunately no more can be made here this century, confirm this opinion, the circumstance will probably be ascribed to the part which the red rays (necessarily absorbed by the green screen glass) perform in this exhibition.

The three other observers using red screen glasses saw the arch of faint light with speck or brush of light in centre first described by Maclear. Its first appearance was noted by Sears C. Walker, at 4h. 30m. 36.7s. being 36.4s. before the formation of the ring. This arch became so bright at 4h. 31m. 6.3s. that Mr. Justice was induced to note the time as that of the formation of the ring. The brilliant phenomenon, however, of the extension of 6 or 8 beads of light for 20s. from cusp to cusp, which occurred 6.5s. later, re-

moved all doubt respecting the true instant of osculation of the two limbs, or the formation of the ring as noted above. These beads of light continued 7.4s. and then suddenly united, making a perfect ring, without however presenting the dark lines described by Van Swinden and Bailey.

During the continuance of the ring, Mr. Justice observed the moon's surface to be of a reddish purple tint, denominated by artists dark maroon; this was probably owing to the colour of the screen glass. He also observed throughout the eclipse, the usual tremulous appearance of the moon's limb, when in contact with a part of the sun's disc. When near the solar spots, the moon's limb, for an instant, seemed to undulate before the spot, alternately approaching and receding from it. The contacts and total obscurations of these spots, were observed and are placed on file. The ring broke at a point at the times noted above, and did not again unite. About 1.5s. later, six or more beads of light appeared as before, extending about 20° on the sun's border. These continued visible 7.5s. and then separated, leaving the cusps about 30° apart, the bright luminous arch around the moon's outer border instantly succeeded and grew fainter for 5s. when it had narrowed down to a speck in the centre, leaving the rest of the arch faint; the disappearance of this arch and speck was not noted. It was, however, observed 5m. 43s. after the rupture of the ring, by Robert M. Patterson, M. D. at Peale's Museum, with a five feet Dollond Equatorial. The dark lines could not be seen previous to the rupture of the ring.

Another remarkable appearance, frequently described before, at the end of central eclipses, was seen in the red screen glasses, viz. two dark lines projecting into the sun's disc 3s. before the time of end noted above, and continuing 3s. after this time, leaving the true time of external contact to be inferred with some degree of uncertainty, as that of the middle between the first appearance of these dark lines and their final disappearance, when the sun's disc resumed its natural shape.

The following observations were made with a prism by John C. Cresson, Esq. at the request of Mr. Justice. These show at the time of the annulus, a scarcity of the red rays, and a prevalence of the green in the ratio of 5 to 2. The line of colour is given in sixteenths of an inch, as nearly as could be estimated.

	Red.	Orange.	Yellow.	Green.	Blue.	Indigo.	Violet.	Total.
At 3h. 3m.	3	1	3	4	pale	3	0	13
4 0	3	1	2	4	3	0	4	17
4 33	2	2	2	5	2	1	3	15

Mr. Justice noticed the height of the thermometer exposed to the sun during the eclipse, as follows:

At	2h. 15m.	96°
	2h. 30	93
	3 0	88
	4 0	84
	4 30	78
	5 0	76

E. OTIS KENDALL.
High School Observatory, Philad., Sept. 29, 1838.

This report was read and accepted, and ordered to be published.

T. DUNLAP,
President of Controllers.

From the Vermont Chronicle. PEACE CONVENTION.

Well—the party is now organized; the "New-England Non-Resistance Society" has published its Constitution and Declaration of Sentiments; and the Liberator says of the event:—

"The three days of the past week in Boston are destined to become more memorable in history, than the famous 'three days in Paris.' They will constitute an important chapter in the annals of Christianity. Mankind shall hail the TWENTIETH OF SEPTEMBER with more exultation and gratitude than Americans now do the FOURTH OF JULY. This may now be regarded as solemn bombast; but it is prophetic, and shall not fail to be fulfilled."

The Peace Convention of men and women met in Boston, Sept. 18th. When it was found that women were admitted as members and placed on Committees, Rev. Messrs. Beckwith, Stowe, Wilder, and some others, withdrew.

A declarative resolution was early introduced, and after debate for a day and a half, was finally adopted in the following form:—

"Resolved, That human life is inviolable, and can never be taken by individuals or nations, without committing sin against God."

The second article of the Constitution afterward adopted, accordingly reads thus:—

"ART. II. The members of this Society agree in opinion, that no man, or body of men, however constituted, or by whatever name called, have a right to take the life of man as a penalty for transgression; that no one who professes to have the spirit of Christ, can consistently sue a man at law for redress of injuries, or thrust any evil-doer into prison, or fill any office in which he would come under obligation to execute penal enactments—or take any part in the military service—or acknowledge allegiance to any human government—or justify any man in fighting in defence of property, liberty, life or religion; that he cannot engage in or countenance any plot or effort to revolutionize, or change, by physical violence, any government, however corrupt or oppressive; that he will obey 'the powers that be,' except in those cases in which they bid him violate his conscience—and then, rather than to resist, he will meekly submit to the penalty of disobedience; and that, while he will cheerfully endure all things for Christ's sake, without cherishing even the desire to inflict injury upon his persecutors, yet he will be bold and uncompromising for God, in bearing his testimony against sin, in high places and in low places, until righteousness and peace shall reign in all the earth, and there shall be none to molest or make afraid."

And the Declaration of Sentiments says:—
"We cannot acknowledge allegiance to any human government." "We love the land of our nativity only as we love all other lands." "As a foreign invader is not to be forcibly resisted, so 'ought no resistance to be offered to domestic troublers of the peace or of private security.'" "We therefore voluntarily exclude ourselves from every legislative and judicial body, and repudiate all human politics, worldly honors, and stations of authority. If we cannot occupy a seat in the Legislature, or on the bench, neither can we elect others to act as our substitutes in any such capacity."

How this last is to be reconciled with the political anti-slavery, the appeal to the ballot box, &c., which the Liberator still advocates, we do not understand; nor how the signers of the Declaration can consistently 'petition our state and national governments,' as they declare to be their intention.

We have no list of officers, and only know that Mr. Garrison, who reported the Constitution and Declaration, is Corresponding Secretary.

The fire commenced at about 5 o'clock, in the carpenter shop of Messrs. Holman and Simons, in Market street, just opposite to where the fire was arrested in July last, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire in the shop that season. Immediately upon the alarm being given, our citizens, engine and hose companies hurried to the spot, but before any thing could be done to arrest it, the entire shop, which was filled with the most combustible materials, and covered a large spot of ground, was in one sheet of flame, that almost instantaneously communicated to all of the adjoining buildings, which were mostly of wood, so that when on the ground there were so many points of resistance pressed that the whole engine force was thrown into confusion, and many of our citizens into a panic; and I regret to say that for the want of method and concert but two buildings were saved in the range of the fire on 4th, between

no lack of exertion on the part of the multitude, including, as usual, our females, who took the ranks with the same alacrity with their Sunday dresses on, as they have done at other times.

The buildings destroyed are a grocery store at the corner of Market and Third street, kept by Mr. H. M. H. man—a dwelling house belonging to Holman & Simmons, and occupied by the latter—the carpenter shop in which the fire originated—a house occupied by Mrs. Shannon, all on Market street, and the Lutheran church, session and school house on Fourth street.

The loss of property is about \$25,000. The church cost \$15,000 when built, and its organ, with all the interior, except the chandeliers, was consumed.

Governor Ritner was amongst those that labored the hardest during the progress of the flames. I saw him toiling half leg deep in water, mud, and mire, as wet as the wettest; and he did not quit until all danger of further destruction had ceased. The ministers of the different congregations were also active on the ground; and the Rev. Mr. Sprecker, one of the worthiest of men, whose church was burnt, left the ground greatly exhausted. Several accidents occurred, but none were seriously injured, save one man, who had his leg broken.

THE ASYLUM FOR RESPECTABLE AGED AND INDIGENT FEMALES.

We are happy to state that the new asylum for respectable aged and indigent females, a charity of a high and popular character, has been completed. The building is on Twentieth street, near Gramercy Park; it is of brick and of a neat architecture, having a fine view of the East River, and in a very healthy position. There is in the building a chapel, committee rooms, a hospital or rooms for invalids, and the whole completed with taste and a regard to usefulness and comfort. About sixty females, all over 60, some nearly 90 years of age, of all religious denominations, will remove to the asylum on the first of next month, but the building will accommodate a much greater number, and has spacious dining rooms, bed rooms, pantries, &c. &c.—*New York Star.*

MISSISSIPPI COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—We have just received information from the Rev. Mr. Finley, that the late Mrs. Reid of Mississippi, daughter of the late Capt. Isaac Ross, has bequeathed her whole estate to the above named Society, and appointed the Rev. Z. Butler and others to carry her benevolent purpose into full operation. The estate includes her plantation, one hundred and twenty-three slaves, three hundred bales of old crop cotton, and her present crop of probably a like amount.

As the will of her father conveying his estate to the American Colonization Society is disputed, she has made provision that if his will be broken her share (one third) of his immense estate shall be appropriated like the rest of her property.—*N. O. Observer.*

From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal.

We are glad to observe that the merchants of this Borough have entered into an arrangement to close their stores every evening at 8 o'clock after the 1st November, and hope that although no penalty is annexed for non-performance of the agreement it will be strictly adhered to. The man who thus shows an interest in the mental improvement of the young men in his employ, has strong claims upon the patronage and support of the friends of morality, science and education. The advantages to be derived from a judicious use of the hours thus gained may be very great, and from the character of those who have been active in making the arrangement spoken of, we have no doubt but that the expectations of their friends will be more than realized.

Exertions will be made in a short time to resuscitate the Youth's and Apprentices' Library Company, and to procure a further supply of useful and interesting books. Lectures will be delivered as usual during the winter before the Reading Cabinet, and probably in the Public Buildings.

TEXAS—NO ANNEXATION.

We understand that the Texian Minister, on the occasion of changing the ratifications of the boundary convention lately published, delivered to the Acting Secretary of State a note, in which after stating in friendly terms that although, since the note of Mr. Forsyth declining the proposition submitted by Texas for her admission into the Union, the question of annexation had been considered by the United States Government as finally disposed of, yet, inasmuch as the impression appeared still to remain upon the public mind in both countries that the proposition was still pending, he had been instructed by his Government to communicate to that of the United States its formal and absolute withdrawal of that proposition.—*The Globe.*

The GRAND JURY, by their foreman, Elliott Cresson, in their grand inquest made during the canvass prior to the late election, speaking of the Pennsylvania Hall, assert, "That for several days before the acts of open violence occurred, to which their attention has been called, the whole community was agitated and excited by transactions which originated on the very spot; scenes were exhibited to which a peaceful community had been heretofore a stranger. The walls reached not with free discussion merely, but systematic strife. The doors were opened, and the stage was laid for the exhibition of controversy in almost every shape. Passions were necessarily to be excited. Tumult and irregularity could scarcely fail to ensue. Not only were these injudicious measures adopted, but associations were formed, which would naturally tend to offend the nicer feelings of the public. Individuals were brought into close and familiar intercourse, whom long habits, and a well ascertained and established sense of propriety had invariably kept asunder."

The charges contained in the foregoing extract ARE UNTRUE, and we call upon Elliot Cresson to produce the evidence (if any) upon which he ventured to make such high charges.

Signed in and by direction of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hall association.
DANIEL NEALL, President.
Philadelphia, 10th month 24, 1838.

COST OF VOYAGE FROM BOMBAY TO LISBON.

	Days.	Dollars.
From Bombay to Suez,	18	400
Suez to Cairo,	2½	15
Delay at Cairo,	2½	12
Down the Nile,	3	35
In the Canal,	1	3
Dr'nd at Alexandria,	7	20
Alexandria to Malta,	9	70
Quarantine at Malta,	21	84
Malta to Gibraltar,	5	65
Dr'nd at Gibraltar,	2	10
Gibraltar to Lisbon,	3	35
	74	749

To which sum adding small expenses, these will amount to 800 dollars the actual voyage. Taking up 41½ days; and 32½ days for detention at different places.

It should be observed that the voyage returning to India will cost 100 dollars less; and will be performed in forty or forty-five days, every precaution being taken to avoid delays; and the second class of passengers will not have to pay more than 600 dollars.

AGRICULTURE IN MAINE.—The culture of grain and garden vegetables now absorbs a great portion of the attention of the Maine farmers, according to the observations of Mr. Colman, editor of the New England Farmer, who has lately made a tour through the state.

One farmer raised 1100 bushels of wheat on 31½ acres. Capital wheat land is to be had at \$1 50 the acre. The ruta-baga (Swedish turnip) and potatoes are now very extensively cultivated. The sea coast is most favorable to wheat. The muscle shell beds and other marine substances make excellent manure. A great deal of hay is produced. The average quantity of wheat on an acre is 30 bushels—Indian corn is an uncertain crop.—*N. Y. Star.*

BERKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—The late agricultural show at Pittsfield, Berkshire, Mass., exceeded that of any previous year in the breeds of the animals exhibited, and the qualities of the domestic goods manufactured. This is the 28th anniversary of the society—being the oldest of the kind in the United States. The exercises opened with the ploughing match, which drew together a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. The show of cattle was very large, and among them were seen crosses of all the most esteemed breeds, Durham, Devonshire, Ayrshire, &c. A very great improvement was observed in the quality of the swine.

AN EXAMPLE.—The dealers in Dry Goods at Lowell have entered into a compact, (fifty dollars penalty for each infringement, to be given to some charitable institution) to close their stores on every Wednesday evening, from Oct. 8, 1838, to March 20, 1839. Their object is the mental and moral improvement derived from attendance on the Lyceum Lectures delivered on those evenings.

LEBANON RURAL CEMETERY IN NEW YORK.—A large tract of land lying between the Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, and 136th and 139th streets, has been appropriated for the purpose, and surveyed into twenty-six double ranges, designated by the letters of the alphabet, each range containing from ninety to one hundred and twenty lots, making in all near three thousand family lots. The position (says the Journal of Commerce) is above Manhattanville, on the bank of the Hudson, eight miles from the City Hall.

CHANGE.—The *Pittsburgh Christian Herald*, under the conduct of its new editor, the Rev. Mr. Annan, has appeared under the new name of the *Presbyterian Advocate and Herald of the West*.

MRS. GOVE'S LECTURES.—Thus far the experiment of Mrs. Gove, to deliver, before the ladies of Boston, a course of lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, has been very successful. From three to five hundred ladies have attended weekly, and the approbation expressed has been uncommonly unanimous and encouraging. The lecture on "Tight Lacing" was considered so very excellent and appropriate that many ladies solicited her to repeat it. This she has consented to do.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the arrival at New York of the *Hibernia*, we have London papers to the 27th, and Liverpool to the 28th of September, the day of sailing.

There seems to be a revival of prospects relative to the harvest, in consequence of the sun by day, and clear cold weather at night.

The cotton market was moderately active. We perceive that efforts are being made in France, to extend the elective privilege to the members of the National Guards; a measure though now vigorously opposed, is likely soon to be adopted.

There does not appear to be any news from Spain.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.—It is affirmed that an order has been issued from France to the effect that, in the event of a war between France and Mexico, all vessels sailing under Mexican letters of marque will be treated as pirates, unless their crews are composed of at least two-thirds Mexican.

The Liverpool Chronicle of 28th Sept. says, that a regular steam navigation, by means of four vessels of 1600 tons burthen each, is about to be established between Havre and New York.

The new steam ship *Liverpool*, which is now fitting out in the Trafalgar Dock, is advertised to sail, on her first voyage to New York, on Saturday, the 20th of October. She is a splendid vessel, and is expected to steam and sail fast.

By the arrival of the packet ship *Burgundy*, Captain Rockett, from Havre, we have received our files of Paris papers to the evening of October 1st, inclusive. Capt. R. sailed on the 2d.—*Com. Advertiser.*

These papers contain London dates of the evening of September 29th.

The London Herald announces that drafts to all the regiments in Jamaica and the Windward and Leeward Islands, amounting to 50 officers and 800 rank and file, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness, and embark as soon as means of conveyance can be provided. It is supposed that these additions to the West India force are prospective toward Canada.

The seconds in the Wimbledon duel have been sentenced to twelve months imprisonment—the last month in solitude.

The weather for the week ending Sept. 28 had been wet and gloomy, for some miles round London; but the rain was not unwelcome.

A collision had taken place on the Great Western railway—caused by a thick fog—in which three cars were destroyed, but no person was hurt. Damage about £2,000.

Advices from New York to the 8th of September had been received in London, by the *Roscoe* and *North America*.

The London Courier says that in consequence of the interference of the magistrates, Mr. Van Amburgh's proposed ascension with the royal tiger, in a balloon, was not allowed to take place.

There had been another great radical meeting at Manchester. Some of the papers say that 300,000 persons were present. The speeches were of a less inflammatory character than at some of the other meetings, and the meeting passed off quietly. There was another meeting of 20,000 at Sheffield.

The trouble between France and Switzerland had been settled by the voluntary withdrawal of Louis Bonaparte, who had set out for England, after returning to the government of Thurgau his certificate of naturalization.

The *Recherche* frigate, sent some time ago on an exploring expedition, had returned, after reaching 80 degrees north latitude; the farther prosecution of the voyage was prevented by the intensity of the cold, the mercury being 67 1-2 below the freezing point of Fahrenheit.

Intelligence had been received at Paris, from Spain, that Gen. Alai had had a fight with the Carlists and been defeated, with considerable loss. Espartero was at Pamporbo on the 17th of September. There was great activity in the Carlist ranks. Gen. Oraa [Christini] has been succeeded in the command of the army of the centre by General Van Halen. The contract with the Rothschilds, for the produce of the quicksilver mines, was finally signed on the 20th, the bankers advancing 50 millions of reals, in monthly instalments of 10 millions.

A new commercial convention has been signed between France and Belgium, which is said to depart considerably from the prohibitive system that has so long existed.

The petition for an electoral reform, got up by the National Guards of Paris, is obtaining signatures in many of the principal towns of France.

A letter from Alexandria says that the Pacha of Egypt is greatly incensed at the new commercial treaty entered into by Turkey with France and England, and that in consequence of it he has again declared his determination to proclaim his independence of the Porte. Doubtful.

The report of the death of Dr. Francia, the dictator of Paraguay, has been contradicted by a letter from M. de Bonplan to M. de Humbolt, written in July, at which time the dictator was in good health. Our readers may recollect that we questioned it at the time of its appearance.

The Paris papers announce the death of the Duchess de Broglie. She was the daughter of the celebrated Madame de Stael.

The story about the instructions to the French ships of war, to treat all Mexican privateers as pirates, unless two-thirds of the crew are Mexicans, appears to have originated in a French paper published in this city, called the *Estafette*, from which it was copied into the London papers. There is probably no truth in it whatever. Such instructions would be most atrocious, and would never be submitted to by the maritime powers, especially England and the United States. Some cases of the plague have appeared at Constantinople.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Sept. 29, 12 o'clock.—There is nothing doing. Consols are 93½ for money, and 94 to ½ for account. Exchequer bills 65 to 70 pm. The settlement in the foreign market yesterday went off without any failure. Spanish and Portuguese stocks continue flat. Active Spanish are 17½ to 7; Def. 7 to ½; Paa. 4 to ½. Portuguese are 32 1-2 to 34; Threes, 22 to 22 1-2.

Two o'clock.—No alteration in prices. Four o'clock.—Consols for acc. closed at 93½ 94. United States Securities are: Fives, [pound sterling] Alabama, 93 to 94; Indiana, 83 to 84; Louisiana, [Barings] 95 to 1-2; Louisiana, [Lizards] 96 to 1-2; Six Mississippi, 95; Ohio, 1856, 101; Fives, New York, 92 to 95; Pennsylvania, 93 to 96; United States Bank Shares, £25 to £25 2s. 6d.; Fives, New York City, 91 to 92; Sixes, Virginia, 95.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Five per cents, 109 45 a 30; four do. 101 25; three do. 80f. 75.

Translated for the Commercial Advertiser.

HAVRE, Sept. 30, 1838.

There has been little activity in the cotton market the past month, as was to be expected after the great sales of July and August. The sales have been only 18,000 bales, principally for our own consumption. There has been but one transaction of any striking moment—the sale of 2078 bales Louisiana, ordinary, at 88 1-2 francs, about the middle of the month, showing a small advance on the middling qualities. More recently the better qualities have had their turn, and are noted about 2f. higher than in August.

Very superior qualities are in demand and scarce. For Louisiana of this description 125 francs, and even more could be obtained. Some handsome Georgia has been taken at 115 f.

For the last week the market has been dull, there being little or no demand from the interior. Holders are firm, however, and are sustained by the agent of the banks, with his stock of about 38,000 bales.

The arrivals have been small—only 9,000 bales. Our stock is reduced to 60,000 bales, of which 55,000 are from the United States. We expect nothing more at present from America, except some ordinary cottons from New York by the packets.

We anticipate a fall of prices when the heavy cargoes from the United States come in, which will probably be numerous in December.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 28.

The market has been dull this week, compared with the last, for consumption, but on the other hand there has been an increased demand for exportation. The advices from Manchester are unfavourable respecting the price of yarns, and these have affected our market. We note a decline of ½, but it affects only the inferior qualities.

The sales for exportation have been 2,100 bales American and 1,000 Surat.

The sales of the week have been 22,750 bales, of which 5,240 were upland, from 5½ a 7½; 210 sea island, from 16 a 16 2-5; 9,080 New Orleans, from 5 a 8 1-2; and 2,960 Alabama and Tennessee, from 5 to 7 1-2. The arrivals have been 18,392 bales, of which 9,144 were from the United States.

QUOTATIONS.—Upland, ord to mid, 5½ a 5½; fair to good, fair, 6 1-2 a 7½; good to fine, 7½ a 8½; New Orleans and Mobile ord to mid, 5½ a 5½; fair to good, fair, 6½ a 7 1-2; good to fine, 8½ a 9; Alabama and Tennessee, ord to mid, 5 a 5½; fair to good, fair, 6½.

The Duke of Sussex has formally resigned the post he has so long held, of president of the Royal Society. In his letter to the Council he says that circumstances over which he has no control, and which he had hoped to see remedied, force him to absent himself awhile from London; and that in consequence of these circumstances he cannot fill the post with credit to himself, or with advantage to the institution—being unable, he says, to do the honors of the situation in a manner suited to his rank and the station he occupies in the country. The Duke, no doubt, alludes to his straitened income, a proposition for the increase of which was opposed by the ministry, during the late session of Parliament, and thereby defeated.

Letters have been received in London, from Messrs. Grey and Lushington, who sailed from the Cape of Good Hope a year ago, with the design of exploring the interior of New Holland, from the north west coast, announcing the failure of their expedition, through the hostility of the natives. The party succeeded only in travelling about 70 miles inland, and were then forced to return, having been attacked by a superior force. Mr. Grey was wounded with a spear.

It seems to be admitted now that the blindness of the Crown Prince of Hanover is past all hope of cure. The celebrated Dr. Van Graeffe, of Berlin, who has been attending him for some years, has at length given up the case, and as a last resort, recommended a trial of mineral waters at Nordeney, and of sea bathing.

The King and Queen of Belgium left London for Brussels on the 21st of September.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson were among the visitors at Dunrobin Castle, the seat of the Duchess Countess of Sutherland.

Mr. O'Connell is said to have subscribed one thousand pounds towards establishing a convent in Cahirciveen.

IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell and the English Ultra Radicals.

In a third letter to the Irish people, Mr. O'Connell treats at some length the proposal to the Irish people from the English ultra-Radicals for union and co-operation in political objects, and thus urges the impropriety of acceding to it:—"There are many, very many, of the most useful and valuable of our Irish agitators who do not by any means go the length of the English Radicals. There are many opposed to Universal Suffrage; there are also many, amongst whom I am one, opposed to annual Parliaments—there are many, of whom I am one, opposed to the payment of the members—there are many, of whom I am one, exceedingly dissatisfied with the temper in which the English Radicals have conducted their own cause,—and also with the manner in which they have managed that cause, injuring instead of serving the question of peaceable reform,—disgusting their friends, and increasing and strengthening their enemies. I am therefore decidedly against any present union with them." He closes the subject thus:—"I believe the English Radicals to be neither strong nor numerous, when compared with their opponents. I believe many of them are acting under the suggestions of the Tories. I believe that; upon the whole, by asking too much at once, and by the manner of the demand, and above all, by their vituperation of every person who does not go the whole length with them, and by exciting the fears of men of property, they, the English Radicals, do much more injury to the cause of rational freedom than they can do good. And upon these grounds I submit to the Irish people that the plan of any alliance with the English Radicals is utterly undesirable, and should not be entertained even for the time consumed in reading this letter." As a set-off against all this we are told that the Working Men's Association are preparing an address to the people of Ireland, in which the claims of Mr. O'Connell to the confidence of his fellow subjects are freely and fairly discussed.

FROM MEXICO.

Later advices from Mexico have been received at New Orleans, by the arrival of the sloop-of-war *Erie* and schr. *Grampus*. The dates are not given in our slips, but from the dates of occurrences mentioned, we infer that the advices from the city of Vera Cruz are to the 19th or 20th of September, and from Tampico to the 2d or 3d of October.

The *Erie* and *Grampus* had on board \$225,000 in specie, for merchants in New Orleans.

Sickness is said to have broken out among the crews of the French blockading vessels. The first lieutenant of the *Iphigenie* was dead; also the second secretary of the embassy, and a number of other officers and sailors. The diseases were fever and scurvy.

Two frigates and a brig were at Sacrificios. The *Laurier* had parted her cable on the 9th of Sept., and been driven to sea.

When the *Erie* left, the city of Vera Cruz was garrisoned by 3 or 4000 Mexican troops, and the castle of San Juan by 2000—mostly new recruits. Cannon had been planted on all the substantial buildings of the city, and quite a show of preparation for defence was made. The castle was provided with 160 pieces of artillery and an abundant supply of provisions.

At Tampico all was quiet, and no fears were entertained of an attack from the French. A *conducta* from the interior arrived on the 29th of September, with about 1,000,000 of dollars—\$200,000 for New Orleans and \$800,000 for England.

Twenty persons had been arrested, on a charge of conspiring against the government; among them Gen. Gomez Farias, a priest and another general.

Another *conducta* of a million was expected. No French vessel of war had been near Tampico for some weeks, and a Dutch and an English vessel had come in—the former with a cargo of oil and brandy.

The French flag ship had sailed for Havana.

One account says that the *Laurier* had gone ashore, and was supposed to be lost.

The Congress had decreed an extraordinary loan, to meet the expenses of defending the coast, but the government was terribly embarrassed by want of money. Troops were marching from the interior to Vera Cruz. The French reinforcements had not arrived.

LOWER CANADA.

The Montreal Courier, of Tuesday, says it is reported that a number of block houses are to be erected about that city, instead of the barriers and gates that were put up during the alarms of last winter.

It is rumored that the chief justice of Montreal is about to retire with a pension, and be succeeded by Mr. Justice Vallieres de St. Real, or perhaps by Mr. Ogden, the present attorney general.

The officers of the brigade of Guards have offered a reward of \$1000 for the arrest of Dodge and Theller. The *Canadien* says that the fugitives have been seen near Frampton, on their way to the United States.

The Quebec Mercury gives the following explanation of Lord Durham's change of purpose.

We hear that His Excellency the Governor General has reluctantly abandoned his intention of proceeding to Washington, and passing through some of the United States on his way to England. His Excellency will sail from hence on the 1st of November. We have reason to believe that this change in his plans has been considered necessary both by His Excellency and the commander of the forces, in order that Her Majesty's ministers should be immediately apprised by the highest authority of the provinces, in person, of the critical state in which they are placed. In the mean time His Excellency has given the commander in chief the fullest authority and power to call into active service any amount or description of force, which may be necessary for the complete defence of the frontiers, and the preservation of internal security.

Statistics.

We perceive by a Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Brown University, that the number of Students now at that Institution is 188, viz: Seniors 39, Juniors 56, Sophomores 45, Freshmen 43.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—By the College catalogue, just published for the present academic year, it appears that the whole number of students is 308, viz. Graduates, Theological Students 19—Law Students 78—Students attending Medical Lectures 89—Resident Graduates 2;—Undergraduates, Seniors 63—Juniors 44—Sophomores 54—Freshmen 55—University.

SCHUYLKILL COAL TRADE.—Shipments of Coal for the week ending on Thursday evening last, 18th inst. 340 boats carrying, 17,889 tons.

5754 per last report,	321,718
6094	339,607
222 Little Schuylkill,	9,590
6316	349,197

NEW YORK CITY PROPERTY.—It appears from a recent statement made to the corporation of New York, that the estimated value of the public property of the city is fifteen millions five hundred and sixty-five thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars; the value of the buildings, one million two hundred and eighty-three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars; and the annual rental, one hundred and sixty-six thousand one hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

COMMERCE OF NEW ORLEANS.—Levy's New Orleans Price Current contains a statement of the quantities of the different kinds of produce received at that market from the interior, during the past year. The whole is estimated to exceed in value \$75,000,000. Among the principal articles are, 750,000 bales cotton, 40,000 hogsheds tobacco, 310,000 bls. flour, 50,000 hds. sugar, 40,000 hds. molasses, 150,000 barrels pork, 12,000 hds. bacon, 250,000 kegs of lard 310,000 pigs of lead, &c.

SALARIES OF THE GOVERNORS OF STATES.—That of the Governor of Louisiana, is \$7,500; of the Governors of New York and Pennsylvania, \$4,000; of Massachusetts, 3,666; of South Carolina, 3,500; of Virginia, 3,333; of Georgia, 3,000; of Maryland, 2,066; of Mississippi and Kentucky, 2,500; of New Jersey, North Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee, 2,000 each; Maine and Missouri, 1,500 each; Delaware, 1,333; Ohio, 1,200; Connecticut, 1,100; New Hampshire, 100; Indiana, 1,000; Illinois, 1,000; Vermont 750; Rhode Island, 400.

FIRE IN BOSTON.—The following is a brief summary of the number of fires, and the amount of loss sustained by fire, in Boston, during the last nine years: In 1829, the Department was called out 128 times, 20 of which was caused by alarms out of the city. Loss of property in the city, \$112,150; insurance \$65,450.

In 1830, called out 85 times, 10 of which was caused by alarms out of the city. Loss \$58,000; insurance \$34,000.

In 1831, called out 51 times, 4 of which was caused by alarms out of the city. Loss \$34,000; insurance \$18,000.

In 1832, called out 133 times, 20 of which was caused by alarms out of the city. Loss \$54,000; insurance \$18,000.

In 1833, called out 144 times, 25 of which was caused by alarms out of the city. Loss \$94,000; insurance \$43,000.

In 1834, called out 103 times, 25 of which was caused by alarms out of the city. Loss \$38,000; insurance \$25,000.

In 1835, called out 155 times, 21 of which was caused by alarms out of the city. Loss \$206,000; insurance \$104,000.

In 1836, called out 208 times, 27 of which was caused

ed by alarms out of the city. Loss \$137,000; insurance \$45,000.

In 1837, called out 136 times, 33 of which was caused by alarms out of the city. Loss \$167,610; insurance \$115,470.

STATISTICS OF COTTON.—The following statement appears in the New Orleans Bee, and was drawn up for it, says that paper, by one of the best informed merchants of that city. It exhibits the consumption of cotton wool in Great Britain from the year 1810 to 1837:

	Bales.
1810	310,200
1811	311,000
1812	315,500
1813	373,100
1814	315,000
1815	338,400
1816	349,800
1817	411,300
1818	424,300
1819	428,185
1820	491,079
1821	489,728
1822	536,000
1823	537,000
1824	635,548
1825	564,516
1826	560,079
1827	713,833
1828	731,248
1829	745,057
1830	805,475
1831	873,154
1832	864,085
1833	884,887
1834	890,724
1835	944,216
1836	1,032,944
1837	1,080,155

Poetry.

RECLUSE.

BY MONTGOMERY.

A fountain issuing into light
Before a marble palace, threw
To heaven its column, pure and bright;
Returning thence in showers of dew;
But soon a fumber course it took,
And glid away the nameless brook.

Flowers on its grassy margin sprang,
Flies o'er its eddying surface play'd,
Birds midst the alder-branches sang,
Flocks through the verdant meadows stray'd;
The weary there lay down to rest,
And there the halcyon built her nest.

'Twas beautiful, to stand and watch
The fountain's crystal, turn to gems,
And from the sky such colours catch,
As if 'twere raining diadems;
Yet all was cold and curious art,
That charm'd the eye, but miss'd the heart.

Dearer to me the little stream,
Whose unimprisoned waters run,
Wild as the changes of a dream,
By rock and glen, through shade and sun;
Its lovely links had power to bind
In welcome chains my wandering mind.

So thought I, when I saw the face,
By happy portraiture reveal'd,
Of one, adorn'd with every grace,
—Her name and date from me conceal'd,
But not her story;—she had been
The pride of many a splendid scene.

She cast her glory round a court,
And frolic'd in the gayest ring,
Where fashion's high-born minions sport
Like sparkling fire-flies on the wing;
But thence, when love had touch'd her soul,
To nature and to truth she stole.

From din, and pageantry, and strife,
Midst woods and mountains, vales and plains,
She trends the paths of lowly life,
Yet in a bosom-circle reigns,
No fountain scattering diamond showers,
But the sweet streamlet watering fountains.

From the New York Observer.

FAREWELL TO MISSIONARIES.

Rev. J. E. FREEMAN and lady, Missionaries to North-
ern India, took leave of a large circle of friends, by ap-
propriate religious services in the First Presbyterian
Church at Elizabethtown, N. J. The closing hymn
was composed for the occasion, by a classmate in the
Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J.

1. Gospel herald! onward hasting,
Go, proclaim the news of grace.
While the hosts of sin are wasting,
Speed you to the dying race.
Speak of pardon,
Access to Jehovah's face.

2. Fellow pilgrims—boldly pressing
Thro' the darkest, loneliest way,
Yours shall be the richest blessing,
When the night shall yield to day.
Bliss eternal!
God shall wipe your tears away.

3. Kindred dear are you forsaking?
He will still abide your friend.
Is your breast with sorrow aching?
He can consolation send.
Then look upward,
Trust your Saviour to the end.

4. What tho' all these comforts leaving,
Which the world presumes to give!
Nobler, purer joys receiving,
You shall triumph while you live.
All confiding,
Read the promise and believe.

5. Haste! your fellows, weeping, call you,
Pointing to a new made grave.*
Let not cruel Death appeal you,
Faith can tread the yielding wave:
What can harm you,
While Jehovah lives to save!

6. If, whene'er our labours ended,
We may but to glory rise,
What if you, lone, unloved, unfriended,
Go from India to the skies?
One with Jesus,
You shall reach the heavenly prize.

7. There we'll meet—the sister, brother,
Friend, and spiritual guide,
Sainted father—widow'd mother—
At His feet who bled and died:
And, together,
Shout, a Saviour crucified!

Newark, Sept. 19, 1838. M. W. J.

* Mrs. J. H. Morrison, lately deceased at Calcutta.

DR. HUMPHREY'S THOUGHTS ON EDUCA-
TION.

Domestic Education.

Under this head I include all the rights and duties of parents in the government and instruction of their families. As the domestic relations were prior to all others, in point of time, so they are paramount in point of importance. Families are so many divinely instituted and independent communities, upon the well ordering of which the most momentous interests of the church and the state, of time and eternity are suspended. The relation between parents and children, and the obligations growing out of it, are elementary and fundamental. They lie at the foundation of all virtue, of all social happiness, and of all good government. Were some great convulsion suddenly to subvert the political institutions of a state, without breaking up its families, those institutions might, under the same or modified forms, soon be re-established; but let the sacred ties of husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister, once be severed; let those elements of social order be driven asunder and scattered, and it would be impossible, out of such materials, ever to reconstruct any tolerable form of civil government. It would be like dissolving the attraction of cohesion in every substance upon the face of the earth. What human power and skill could ever, after that, build a city, or even erect the humblest human habitation?

Every family is a little state, or empire within itself, bound together by the most endearing attractions, and governed by its patriarchal head, with whose prerogative no power on earth has a right to interfere. Nations may change their forms of government at pleasure, and may enjoy a high degree of prosperity under different constitutions; and perhaps the time will never come, when any one form will be adapted to the circumstances of all mankind. But in the family organization there is but one model, for all times and all places. It is just the same now, as it was in the beginning; and it is impossible to alter it, without marring its beauty, and directly contravening the wisdom and benevolence of the Creator. It is at once the simplest, the safest and the most efficient organization that can be conceived. Like every thing else, it may be perverted to bad purposes; but it is a divine model, and must not be altered.

Every father is the constituted head and ruler of his household. God has made him the supreme earthly legislator over his children, accountable, of course, to himself, for the manner in which he executes his trust;

but amenable to no other power, except in the most extreme cases of neglect or abuse. The will of the parent is the law to which the child is bound in all cases to submit, unless it plainly contravenes the law of God. Children are brought into existence and placed in families, not to follow their own wayward inclinations, but to look up to their parents for guidance; not to teach, but to be taught; not to govern, but to be governed.

You may think that your neighbor's family is badly managed. You may see and know, that the education of his children is greatly neglected, and that he has not a single patriarchal qualification. You may advise him—you may point out his duties to him as clearly as you can—you may expostulate with him—you may adjure him by all that is tender and sacred, to consider where he stands, and to think of the account which he must render; but if he turns a deaf ear, you have no remedy. God has placed him and not you at the head of his family. You have no right, if you had the inclination, to enter his house, and order him to stand aside, and assume the reins of government yourself, and absolve his children from their natural allegiance. It may be true that they would be infinitely better off under your control and instruction than his; but you may not thus interfere with one of God's ordinances. Such a general allowance would subvert the whole domestic system.

Nor has civil government any right to interfere with the head of a family, unless it be where he is guilty of very great neglect or abuse. If he becomes a sinner, or a reprobate in any other form of abandonment; or if he plays the tyrant in his own house, so as to put the lives of his children in jeopardy, it is no doubt the right and duty of the magistrate to come to their rescue. It is an extreme case, and none but extreme remedies will reach it. But in all ordinary cases, even of great delinquency, the guilty parent must be left to answer for his abuse of power, or neglect of duty, to Him who "ruleth over all." It would be impossible for any government in the world, to take upon itself parental authority and discharge parental duties; and if it were possible, such an innovation would soon derange and destroy the whole social system.

And as no power on earth may forcibly take the reins out of a parent's hands, neither may he abandon his post, or refuse to act as the vicegerent of God in his own house. When a father finds himself surrounded by a rising family, it is too late for him to inquire whether or not he will assume the responsibility of supporting and educating his children. That question is already settled. "Necessity is laid upon him." "If any man provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." "And ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath, but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." "And these words, which I command thee this day, shall be in thy heart, and thou shalt teach them diligently to thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up." These are duties which every head of a family must perform. If he neglects them, it is at his peril. He might abandon his children, and throw them upon the world, as some in fact do; or he might say, "Though I am willing to feed and clothe them, I must decline the reins of government, and all care of their education." But no—however unfit he may find himself to discharge the duties of a parent, or however anxious he may be to shift them off upon somebody else, he must stand in his lot and meet them the best way he can. He is not indeed precluded from availing himself of the assistance of others, by sending his children abroad for a part of their education, when he thinks it will be for their advantage; but let him not forget that he is accountable to God for the judicious exercise of this discretion. The authority which he cannot exercise over his children when they are away from home, he must delegate to those who receive them under their care; and in no case may he place them where they will be left to themselves, and exposed, without counsel or restraint, to every bad influence.

Nowhere, perhaps, are the wisdom and benevolence of God more conspicuous, than in the domestic economy. He has thrown a great many silken cords around the hearts of parents, and he keeps motives continually before their minds, which must make them faithful to their offspring, if any thing could. Parental love is among the strongest and most unquenchable of human affections. "Can a woman forget her sucking child?" This is so nearly impossible, that when it happens it indicates the last stage of desperation. We know, indeed, that the love of children, strong as it is, does not always insure them the blessings of a good education. But in the absence of piety and high moral principle, it excites to watchfulness and stimulates to efforts, from which they reap exceedingly important advantages. Thousands are far better educated in every respect, than they would be in the absence of strong parental affection. Parents can hardly help feeling a deep interest in their own flesh and blood. They love to see their children happy; and when they have any forethought at all, they cannot but perceive, that much depends upon early training and early habits. And then, as it respects themselves, they must be very depraved indeed, not to know that their own happiness is indissolubly linked with the good behavior and good principles of their children. It is difficult for a father to make himself so great a reprobate, as not to be afflicted with the misconduct of a reprobate son. Most parents look forward to the time when they shall need props to lean upon; and it requires but very little good sense to see that if they neglect their children's education, leaving them to grow up in ignorance and vice, they can expect little else but ingratitude and cruel neglect in return. This is but a glance at the important ends which are answered by the strength of natural affection in family education. It is a theme on which I might greatly enlarge; but as I feel bound to study brevity in these papers, and as most of the thoughts which I could suggest are common thoughts, I will not trouble the reader with them.

EDUCATION IN EGYPT.

I have recently visited the Pasha's school in this city, (says a correspondent of the New York Observer, in Alexandria,) consisting of more than eight hundred boys. It is a part of his military system, the boys being all designed for his navy, for which he seems to be endeavouring to train up the whole generation. The more extensive schools upon the same plan in Cairo, I had no opportunity to visit; but this at Alexandria is an example of them all. The general management of the institution, the halls and school-rooms, the dining and sleeping apartments, with the neatness and order prevailing, appeared unexpectedly good. The buildings are extensive, placed around an irregular square, in the centre of which is a mosque, where the boys go to pray invariably three times in a day—a lesson of devotion for Christian communities to meditate upon. An extensive bath, neat and well arranged, is connected with the buildings, sleeping rooms, kitchen, and dining hall, as in the charity-school institutions of Edinburgh or London. The boys stay five years, and study reading, writing, mathematics, and geography; but the old Turkish method of instruction is adhered to, and the unlearned roll their bodies and shout out their lessons seated on the floor, as in the most ignorant neighbourhoods of all Egypt. Every year the Pasha takes sixty boys or more from this school for his fleet. He presses all children into the school just as he pleases, with a most despotic disregard of individual will or wishes, though sometimes the parents send their children of their own accord, and many are picked up in the streets, ragged, wretched, and wandering, and placed in this institution. The most noticeable peculiarities in it were the mosque and the bath, where the boys may learn habits of devotion and cleanliness. Probably something is gained by each kind of discipline, unless it be supposed that absolute irreligion is better than the observance of Mohammedan superstitions.

A movement has been made by the Pasha recently at Cairo, in the cause of female education, which is

most astonishing, and may produce important results. He has proposed to Miss Halliday, an English lady employed as a missionary teacher in Cairo to take under her charge a female school of one hundred pupils; and the scholars with whom he begins the experiment, and sets the example to his people, in his desire to have them instructed, are his own daughters. The Princess of Egypt is the patroness of the new institution, and Miss Halliday has been presented to her highness, with the wife of one of the missionaries in Cairo as her interpreter, under the most auspicious circumstances, with the most pleasing reception. The charge of Miss Halliday in the proposed school commences the very day on which I am writing; but whether with the whole of the proposed hundred pupils immediately, or whether her teachings will be comparatively private till assistant teachers, who have been sent for, shall be received from England, I know not. I believe that to-day she begins her course of instruction in the *harem of the Pasha*, to be continued four hours each day except Friday, the Mohammedan Sabbath, and our own Lord's day.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.

The winter session of the Allegheny College will open on the first Monday of November next under the direction of an efficient Faculty, viz:

Rev. Homer J. Clark, A. M., President and Professor of Moral Science.

Rev. Matthew Simpson, A. M., Vice President, and Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Rev. William M. Burton, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

Rev. George W. Clark, A. B., Professor of the Greek and Latin languages and Classical Literature.

Rev. R. T. P. Allen, Professor of Civil Engineering and adjunct Professor of Mathematics.

John Donally, Tutor.

Charles H. Deering, Teacher of the German and French languages.

Other professorships will be filled as occasion may require.

The expense of tuition for each session of 21 weeks, is ten dollars, with an additional expense of one dollar in the winter, and 50 cents during the summer session for contingent expenses of Janitor, fuel, &c., &c.

The Manual Labor System, embracing farming, is connected with the Institution, by which employment is given to students entering the College with a view to that advantage.

The Self-boarding System is also in operation in the institution, and is highly important in lessening the expenses of the students adopting it. By this system, the whole expense of boarding, washing, fuel, candles, &c., does not exceed 75 cents per week during the winter session, and one dollar per week during the summer session. There is likewise a College Commons, in which the boarding of students will not exceed \$1.45 per week, exclusive of fuel, light, and washing. This College Commons is peculiarly convenient and agreeable to students who prefer lodging in the college edifice. It is superintended by a steward and his family, residing in one of the college wings, and is in all respects like a well regulated private boarding-house.

Good boarding may be had in the village at from \$2, to \$2.25 per week.

The College Library consists of about 8000 volumes, among which are many rare and valuable works.

We would add for the information of those at a distance, that Allegheny College is situated on a commanding eminence, about half a mile north of Meadville, in the County of Crawford and State of Pennsylvania—about 90 miles north-west from Pittsburgh—37 miles south from Erie—and 24 north from Franklin.

Meadville is a handsome village, on the left bank of French Creek—is surrounded by a beautiful, luxuriant and beautiful valley, and has daily stages passing through it in various directions—its society intelligent and orderly—its population about 1500, and the places of public worship Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopalian, Baptist and Unitarian.

JOSEPH MORRISON, Pres't.

Of the Board of Trustees.

DAVID DERICKSON, Sec'y.

Of the Board of Trustees.

Meadville, Oct. 2, 1838.

LAW OF STORMS.

An Attempt to Develop the Law of Storms by Means of Facts, arranged according to Place and Time; and hence to Point out a Cause for the Variable Winds, with a view to Practical Use in Navigation: illustrated by Charts and Woodcuts. By Lieut. Colonel W. Reid, C. B. of the Royal Engineers. 8vo. pp. 436. London, 1838. Weale.

How overwhelming to the mind of man is the vastness of the power, in its terrible manifestations, of Him whose word the storms obey! How encouraging the faculty, the permission, to explore and to understand the laws of its action! How elevating, and yet how humbling the knowledge, of the simplicity of those laws, of the order of disorder! But who, that has ever been exposed to the fury of the storm, that has ever witnessed the sweeping devastation of the tempest, the violence, the utter confusion, the breaking-up of the elements, the dismemberment of nature in the astounding jumble of the hurricane, will believe, that these irregularities are governed by fixed laws—that the phenomena have been by man, to a great extent, and may be, more generally, reduced to rule? Such, however, must be the conviction of him who reads the work, and studies the charts, before us. The evidence, collected and collated by Colonel Reid with so much industry and perseverance, and brought before the public with the modesty that always accompanies the act of a mind, thoroughly awakened, alive to the wonders of the universe, is not of a nature to be controverted. Extracts from the logs of numerous ships widely spread over the ocean, entries made on the same days and in the same hour by individuals unacquainted with each other's position—ignorant of the "law of storms," registrars of facts—attest and prove, that if the motion giving force to the hurricane be gyratory, proceeding from a calm centre, decreasing in velocity as it reaches the periphery; and if the progress of this rotatory, tremendous force, be in a direct course, only at the speed of the ordinary atmospheric currents; the time and mode of approach, the varying and veering direction of the wind, and the singularly regular fall and rise of the barometer, must have occurred as therein described and registered. The converse conclusion is clear, the data being true, the motions of storms is gyratory, &c. Isolated facts never could, accumulated and collated facts alone could, have confirmed the views attributed by Col. Reid to Mr. Redfield, to New York, and to Col. Capper, of the East India Service. So much, however, has been done by the philosophy and perseverance of a single individual, of what was believed, at the meeting of the British Association at Edinburgh, to be perfectly hopeless even with the power of the influence of that body, that the name of Reid will be remembered, with thankfulness, as long as storms shall exist. Col. Reid's work will be the beacon to warn, and the buoyed channel to escape, from danger. The study of it will be attended with practical benefit to the navigator, with enlarged views of the order of the operations of the Deity to the natural philosopher, and with considerable interest to the general reader.

Our full report of this subject, brought forward by the gallant colonel at the recent meeting at Newcastle, and of the sentiments and opinions then and there expressed by men occupying the high places in science, and possessing minds so capable and exercised to judging these things, renders a more lengthened notice, or extracts to elucidate the views contained in this valuable work, unnecessary. No preface, no formal ceremonious introduction, no flattery, no attempt to propitiate the public or patron, disfigures the commencement of it. We quote the first paragraph of the introductory chapter to strengthen our expression of modesty, as applicable to the author. He says:

"Having engaged to explain what I had learned regarding tropical hurricanes in an article inserted in the second volume of 'Professional Papers,' printed by the corps of Royal Engineers, I have become much interested in the subject, and believing it to be one of importance, am induced to attempt to direct public attention towards further investigation into the action of nature in great storms."

With this latter belief and view, we also extract the following opinion of the author as to the theory upon which the origin of storms may be explained, although he advances no hypothesis of his own:—

"It is a well-known fact, that some parts of the globe are more subject to storms than others; and I have, throughout this investigation, felt impressed with the opinion, that the force and frequency of storms may have some connexion with the law of magnetic intensity. The islands of Mauritius and St. Helena are nearly in the same degree of south latitude; yet at St. Helena a gale was scarcely ever known, and it is said to be entirely free from actual storms. Those who study Major Sabine's report on the magnetic intensities of the globe, and follow his isodynamic lines, which express unity, will find them opening from each other in the northern part of the South Atlantic, and including a space which thus really appears to be the true Pacific Ocean of the world. Within this space, on Major Sabine's charts, will be found two other lines, marking intensities in decimal parts less than unity; and he states that the intensity at St. Helena, as observed by Captain Fitzroy, is 0.84: the lowest denomination recorded, and the locality of the weakest intensity yet observed on the globe." When we examine the lines of the greatest intensity, we find them 'approaching each other in longitude 110° and 260°' (100° W.), but in different latitudes; for the line of least intensity does not coincide with the earth's equator. In the Chinese Sea, in longitude 110° E., it is to the north of the equator, proceeding thence in a direction southward of St. Helena. Of the supposed four magnetic poles, the positions of the two in the northern hemisphere are the best ascertained. The meridians which run through these two poles, run also through the Chinese Sea, and near the Caribbean Sea, the localities of typhoons and hurricanes; and Major Sabine's isodynamic lines indicate the magnetic intensities so strongly marked there, that we are led to the belief that there must be some connexion between the magnetic intensity and the force of storms. The study of electricity, as connected with the weather, deserves to be renewed. Comparisons may hereafter be made between the electric state within the compass of a great storm and of the atmosphere around its verge; and if seamen dare to pass across the smaller gyrating columns, or circles, they may possibly be able, by finding out their electrical state, to explain the cause of their now mysterious action."

If to transfer diagrams to our columns, were as easy as to refer to page 425, and the concluding pages of the work before us, we would also publish the important and valuable "Rule for laying Ships in Hurricanes," therein contained; but an explanation without illustration may do more harm than good.

We cannot conclude without commending the manner in which the work has been compiled, and the illustrations projected; the charts will convey, even to the general reader, an explicit, satisfactory knowledge of the "law of storms;" and, at one view, bring before him the extent and weight of the mass of evidence collected by Col. Reid.—*Lit. Gazette.*

LOWELL.

A correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, furnishes the following interesting notice of the manufacturing capabilities of Lowell:

There are ten principal establishments with an aggregate capital of \$8,250,000. These employ in their operations twenty-eight mills, exclusive of printeries, &c. The whole number of looms is 4561, and of spindles 160,404. Of females employed there are 6295; of males 2047. The annual product of the mills, in yards, is 51,147,200. The annual consumption of cotton is 16,161,000 pounds, or 44,769 bales; of wool, 600,000 pounds. The different kinds of goods manufactured are calicoes, sheetings, shirtings, drillings, carpeting, rugs, negro cloth, broad cloth, cassimeres, and machinery of various sorts. The consumption of anthracite coal per annum, 11,000 tons; of charcoal, 500,000 bushels; of wood, 4,810 cords; of oil, (sperm and olive) 63,489 gallons; of starch, 510,000 pounds, and of flour for starch, 3,700 bbls. The average wages of females per week, clear of board, is 175 cts.; of males, clear of board, eighty cents per day. Persons employed by the companies are paid at the close of each month; the average amount of wages per month, is \$106,000. A very considerable portion of the earnings is said to be deposited in the savings bank. "As regards the health of persons employed," says the paper from which the above facts are gleaned, "great numbers have been interrogated, and the result shows that six of the females out of ten enjoy better health than before being employed in the mills; of males, one-half derive the same advantages." As regards their moral condition and character, they are not inferior to any portion of the community. There is an important omission in this statement. To enable us to form an intelligent opinion of the healthfulness of the occupation, we should be informed whether or not the health of any employed is injured.

Lowell is one of the most extraordinary phenomena of this most extraordinary country. It is just sixteen years since the first factory was erected there, and since, of course, it was merely an obscure country village, in nothing distinguished from the common herd except in its latent capabilities. Now it counts its 20,000 inhabitants, and presents to the admiration of the thousands who annually visit it, its thirty vast piles of buildings, in which the sound of the anvil, the loom and the spindle, never ceases through the live-long day. And this is but a specimen, though undoubtedly one of the most extraordinary, of the mode in which towns spring up and reach maturity, as it were, in a night, where the principle practically obtains of letting men alone. How pathetically did the Bishop of Cloyne, (was it not he?) more than a century ago, sing, "Time's noblest empire is the last."

Lowell is twenty-five miles from Boston. The country through which you pass the first half of that distance, is rich in every thing that can interest and gratify the traveller. It is in a high state of cultivation; it is watered by two beautifully winding streams, the Mystic and Charles rivers; it is adorned with many elegant mansions, surrounded by picturesque grounds; it has a due intermixture of hill and valley, woodland and cultivated field; and it is enlivened by numerous villages, embosomed in thick foliage, and full of that sweet quiet beauty, which tells at once of virtue and of thrift. I could not, in the course of my morning's flight, (for we went by steam) help contrasting the villages of stern, puritan New England, with those of the land of statues and of song, bright classic Italy. The latter show picturesquely in the distance, and appear well in painted landscapes; but a near approach to the reality breaks the charm, and filth, squalor and beggary then become the chief ingredients of the view. But here, thanks to a kind Providence and constitutional government, the promise and the reality are in perfect harmony. While our villages are not less attractive in the distant view than those of Italy, no sudden and painful revulsion of feeling awaits you on a nearer inspection. Verily we have a "goodly heritage," and the "lines have fallen to us in pleasant places." Let us take care that our "candlestick be not removed out of its place"—that our "bow abide in strength."

ABSURDITIES OF HUMAN LIFE.

1st Absurdity. To send your son to travel in foreign countries, ignorant of the history, constitution, manners and language of his own.

2. To call a man hospitable who indulges his vanity by displaying his service of plate to his rich neighbours frequently, but was never known to give a dinner to any one really in want of it.

3. To indulge your child in an unlimited passion for fine clothes and good living, and afterwards to be shocked at his being a coxcomb and a glutton.

4. To make a very foolish match, and then gravely ask a judicious friend his opinion of it.

5. To be passionate in your family, and expect them to be placid.

6. To expect punctuality from an idle man.

7. To ask advice of a man who has always mismanaged his own affairs.

8. To get up on a cold winter's morning to hunt a timid animal to death, and to pronounce ourselves rational and benevolent beings.

9. Not to keep your own secret, and expect that another should do so for you.

10. To fancy yourself to be a poet, because you can write verses.

11. Not to go to bed when you are sleepy, because it is not a certain hour.

12. To buy a ticket in a lottery.

13. To suppose that every one likes to hear your child cry, and you talk nonsense to it.

14. To have a dozen children with different dispositions and capacities, and to give them all the same education.

15. To tell a person from whom you solicit a loan of money, that you are in want of it.

16. To stand all day in water up to your knees, fishing for trout, when you can buy them in a clean, dry market.

17. To lie in bed till eleven, take a luxurious breakfast, lounge about, return to a sumptuous board at seven, play at cards till midnight, eat heartily again at supper, and wonder that you do not enjoy perfect elasticity and health of mind and body.

18. Not to wear a great coat, when our joints are aching with rheumatism, lest we should be thought delicate.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, AT SODUS.

A few days since we had the pleasure of spending a day at Sodus; and in that pleasant and fertile region, nothing more pleased us than the fine plantations of Chinese mulberry on the farm of Mr. Dunning of that place. Nothing could more effectively demonstrate the adaptation of the soil and climate of the southern shore of Lake Ontario to the culture of the mulberry, and the growing of silk, than a visit to this plantation, and examination of the beautiful cocoons produced from worms fed on the foliage of these trees or plants the present season. Desirous of ascertaining the extent, and the expense of such a plantation we addressed a note to the proprietor to which he kindly responded, and which is appended to this notice. After receiving Mr. Dunning's note, we had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Smith, a gentleman formerly from Sodus, but now of Burlington, New Jersey, and one who is largely interested in the extensive mulberry plantations and silk manufactures establishing near that place. They are feeding a million of worms the present season, and intend to double the number the next year. We regretted to learn, however, that it was the intention of those interested in the mulberry plantation of Mr. Dunning to remove the whole to Philadelphia, where they were wanted for feeding worms, and to supply the increasing demand for plants. We hope that some gentlemen who feel an interest in the culture of silk will take measures to prevent the whole being taken from this section of the country, as their rapid growth and magnificent foliage, so much exceeding that of the common kinds, proves that the plants are of the most approved varieties of the *Morus multicaulis*.

"Sodus, Sept. 8th, 1838.

Mr. W. GAYLORD—Sir: Your note soliciting information respecting the mulberry trees which I am raising, is received, and with pleasure I will endeavor briefly to answer your queries to the best of my ability.

The trees are the true *Morus multicaulis*, or Chinese mulberry; and were obtained partly from Connecticut, and partly from Philadelphia, where they were formerly imported from France.

Thirty-five hundred trees, of last years growth, were brought here last spring, averaging from eighteen to twenty-four inches in length, many of which were more or less injured, so as to prevent the germination of at least one third the number. They were planted out about the middle of May on three-fourths of an acre of ground, by placing them end to end, in shallow furrows, three or four feet apart, and covering the whole lightly, root and trunk.

The expense of planting and hoeing has not exceeded ten dollars, and there are now growing about fifteen thousand trees, ranging from two to five feet in height, loaded with foliage, some leaves measuring ten inches in diameter.

Only about three thousand worms have been fed from these trees, and this merely for experiment, and they have succeeded admirably; producing very fine straw colored cocoons. Judging from the quantity of leaves consumed by these worms, one hundred thousand might have been fed from these trees without the least injury to them. Trees of this description are now selling at fifty cents each in Philadelphia, and the vicinity.

Yours, &c. J. D. DUNNING.

We are inclined to think that Mr. Dunning has underrated the number of the trees produced, and the number of the worms that might have been fed from them without injury to the plants, as he certainly has the size of the leaves, many of which we found to be from eleven to thirteen inches in length, and from ten to twelve inches in width. The ease with which the foliage can be gathered is at once apparent to all; and the great avidity with which the worms will feed on such leaves in preference to the common mulberry is evident to all who have made the experiment. We were assured by Mrs. Everett of Onondaga, that the worms would immediately leave the foliage of the white mulberry, when presented with that of the Chinese, and its rapid growth and tender texture would indicate that such preference is natural. The immense profits made from this three-fourths of an acre will not fail to arrest the attention of the reader. Admitting the cost of the plants was the same as their value now, as stated by Mr. Dunning, and that the cost of packing, transportation, and cultivation, was one hundred dollars, the capital invested would be \$3,600. At the rate of fifty cents a plant, (and Mr. Smith assures us that the average value of the lot when delivered at Philadelphia will exceed that sum,) the value of trees is now \$7,500; supposing, as stated by Mr. Dunning, there are only fifteen thousand plants, leaving a profit of near four thousand dollars; or rather more than cent. per cent. on the capital invested for one year.

THE VINE IN FRANCE.—The cultivation of the vine in France is said to give employment to 2,200,000 families, comprising a population of 6,000,000, or nearly one-fifth of the population of the entire kingdom.

PUBLICATION OFFICE.

No. 27, Sanson street, Philadelphia; where all communications are to be addressed.

TERMS.—\$2 per annum, payable in advance.

Thomas Buchanan, Colonization Office, 27 Sanson street, is General Agent and Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. Subscriptions and communications for the Herald can be addressed to Mr. Buchanan.

Copies of Freeman's Plea for Africa, (third edition,) Carey's Letters; Miss Beecher's Letters; and the Life of Lott Carey; also the lithographic view of Bassa Cove, are for sale at the Colonization Office, 27 Sanson street.